WICHITA, KANSAS, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1896.

LAW MILL STARTS UP

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IS SO MUCH RAW MATERIAL.

FOR ITS FIRST GRIST

ONLY THE USUAL FIRST DAY SCENES AND BOUTINE.

MESSAGE IN HOUSE AND SENATE

RECEIVED WITH NO DEMONSTRA-TION BY EITHER BODY.

Secretary Carlisle Forwards the Appropri atious Estimates - Republican Perplexity in the Senate as to Silverites.

Washington, D. C. Dec. 7 .- The United States senate began the second session of the Fifty-fourth congress with crowded relieries, and with that accompaniment of activity and of greeting that usually attends the re-assembling of congress But the upper branch of congress never puts aside its dignity, and the meeting developed no demonstrations or dramatic incidents. The reading of the president's message was the reature of the proceedings, and beyond this no attempt was made to enter upon the business of the session. To many of the foreign representatives occupying the diplomatic gallery the message had special interest and significance, owing to the part they had taken in the conspicuous foreign events to which the president referred. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassa dor, and the new Turkish minister, Mus-tapha Bey, were present. Senor Dupuy De Lome, the Spanish minister, was no in attendance during the day, but two of the secretaries of the Spanish legation carefully noted the references to the Cuban conflict. Minister Hatch of Hawaii and Mr. Cooper, the Hawaiian minister of foreign affairs, were listeners, al-ihough the message contained no refer-ence to the Hawalian islands. The diplomatic gallery was vacated as soon as the foreign questions referred to in the message had ben read. On the floor of the senate printed copies of the message were distributed and these gave the senators an opportunity to read the salient features instead of listening to them. As a result there was scant attention after the reading had proceeded beyond the first half hour. The reading of the mas-sage took one hour and fifty minutes, and at its conclusion the senate ad-

journed. While the scenes attending the opening of the house today were both brilliant and interesting, in the crowds that thronged the galleries and the conspicutus personages present, the proceedings themselves were dull and spiritless, being distinctively routine. The house met the chaplain invoked the divine bless ing on the work of the session, the roll called, a committee consisting of Cannon of Illinois, Mr. Payne of New York and Mr. Turner of Georgia, was appointed to wait on the president and the latter's annual communication was read. The reading consumed about two hours. It was Mr. Cleveland's fareon Cuba especially. but there was no demonstration, either of approval or dissent, throughout its reading. The holiday nature of the day was sadened by the announcement of Turner of Georgia formally made to his associates. Out of respect to the mem-ory of the distinguished Georgian, the house, after adopting appropriate resolutions, immediately adjourned.

SENATE GETS TOGETHER feventy Members Attend to Routine First. Day Rusiness.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 7 .- The senate chamber was a center of interest long before the hour for assembly had arrived and by 11 o'clock the public galleries were well filled and crowds were at the entrance unable to gain admission. Sin Julian Pauncefote, accompanied by mem bers of his staff and several members of the diplomatic corps, were in the gallery reserved for foreign representatives and with them were several ladies bearing

cards from Secretary Oiney. In the seats reserved for the vice-president's family and friends, sat Mrs. Stevenson and several other ladies. Back of them in the seats reserved for the fam of senators, were many of the wives and daughters of those prominent on the floor. The gallery crowds found ease and comfort in the new theater seats, put in since the last session closed, although it resulted in reducing the seating capacity almost one-half. The senators were rather late in arriv-

Palmer (Dem. Ill.,) came in about 11:30, and was the center of interest of the galleries, owing to his promin-ence in the recent campaign. Mr. Tillman of South Carolina also came in for onsiderable attention, as he went to desk and busied himself with writing.

Exactly at 120 clock the vice-president ntered the chamber and, going to the esk of the presiding officer, gave a tap which brought the senate to order, while the blind chaplain, Rev. Dr. Millburn,

delivered an impressive invocation. The chapiain referred feelingly to the Illness of Mr. Allison and besought his spedy restoration to health. He spoke the recent exciting political which the country had passed, marked, he said, by a freedom from much of the rancor and scandalmonger-ing of former years and by a quick and balm acceptance of the results of the whole nation. Peace with all nations, prosperity to our industries and the upbuilding of all our people in the grand brotherhood of American citizenship brotherhood of America were eloquently invoked.

The roll call showed seventy senators present. Mr. Cullom was the first to receive recognition and his resolution that house of representatives be notified that the senate was in session and ready to proceed with business was agreed to without comment. Mr. Hale followed with a resolution that the daily hour for meting be 12 o'clock, meridian, which

Mr. Sherman made the customary motion for a committee of senators and members to wait upon the president and upon its adoption the presiding officer named Mr Sherman and Mr. Smith (Dem N. J.) as the senators of the committee.
Mr. Morrill (Rep. Vt..) was the first to suggest anything in the nature of legisin-tive business by presenting several peri-tions asking for the passage of the Dingley bill. He yielded, however, to Mr. Hoar's suggestion that all business be deterred as a matter of courtesy until the president and house of representatives had been communicated with and thereupon at 12.15 p. m., the senate took

a recess until 1 o'clock.

Most of the senators remained in their seats while the reading of the president's message proceeded and followed it with much interest throughout its stages. Printed copies were distributed and the senators ran through these, picking out the most salient features and anticipating the formal reading.

At the conclusion of the reading of the president's message the senate adjoruned at 3.20 p. m.

president's message the senate adjorun-ed at 3:30 p. m.

After the first hour of the reading, the reserved galleries were well-nigh empty and the senators, who had run through the printed copies, turned to other busi-ness, whispering in groups, and retiring to the cloak rooms. Mr. Morgan, who was prominent during the Cuban debate of the last session, made notes while the of the last seasion, made notes while the Cuban branch was being read. Mr. Gorman showed noticeable interest in the president's summary of the receipts and expenditures of the year.

The venerable Mr. Morrill was one of the few seastern to keep the many contents.

the few senators to keep the printed mes sages before him from beginning to end of the reading. Mr. Frye also followed

In interest was seen in the first and last parts of the message, wherein the president's personal views were ex-pressed, the interest lagging on the re-view of departmental branches of the

The reading of the message closed at 2:35 p. m., having taken just one hour and filfty minutes. The president's clos-ing reference to trusts and monopolies was carefully followed by Mr. Sherman author of the anti-trust law to which

After the usual formality of laying the message on the table, the senate, on motion of Mr. Hale (Rep. Me.,) adjourned. ASSEMBLING OF THE HOUSE

But no Applause.

Washington, Dec. 7.-The house presented a very animated scene for an our before Speaker Reed appeared. The galleries, to which the public were admitted without cards, were crowded to the doors before 11 o'clock, while the halls were jammed with those unable to gain entrance. The reserved galleries filled more slowly, but before 12 o'clock were brightened with the handsome were brightened with the handsome gowns of fair women. From the floor below rose the indescribable buzz of many voices as the members exchanged greetings, with much handshaking, ofter the manner of college students meeting again after the long vacation. There were reminiscences of the campaign, explanations of defeat, exploitations of victory, congratulations and condolences. The alsies were crowded with outsiders. The alses were crowded with outsiders, many of them local politicians, already besieging their members for the fruits of service rendered, lobbyists already pressing for the consideration of bills in which they were interested, and old complainants boning service that the plainants, hoping against hope that this session would see the consummation of their long-deferred desires.

But in the midst of this general re-joicing there was an air of sudness, as members glanced at the black pall which covered the conspicuous desk of the late ex-Speaker Crisp, the Democratic leader. On it were some cut flowers. His portrait in the lobby in the rear of the house was especially apparent on the Democratic side, where his loss will be to keeply tall.

so keenly felt.

On the desk of Mercer of Nebraska, geerstary of the congressional campaign committee, was a huge shield of crysanthemums and American beauty roses across which was written in large letters the word "Secretary," while on that of Mr. Babcock of Wisconsin, chairman of the committee, was a miniature chair of roses and soft nosses. There were many conspicuous personages both on so keenly felt. many conspicuous personages both on the floor and in the galleries. M. Paternotre, the French ambassador, and sev-

eral other diplomats with him.

As the hands of the clock pointed to 12, Speaker Reed quietly entered the hall nded the rostrum. He was attired in a black frock coat and looked bronzed and vigorous. The silver mace, the emblem of the authority of the house, was lifted to its

place on the green malachite pedestal to the right of the rostrum, and with a sharp crack of the gavel, the speaker called the house to order.

The hum of conversation instantly ceased, and the galleries became culet.

Rev. Cowder of Michigan, the blind chaplain of the house, offered the invoca-tion. His prayer was simple, but im-pressive. When it was finished the speak-

er ordered the clerk to call the roll.

While this formality was in progress the members resumed their felicitations. The roll call showed the presence of 271 members. As soon as the speaker an-nounced the presence of a quorum and that the house was ready to proceed to business, a dozen members demanded recognition, but the speaker first received the usual message from the senate, stat-ing that the senate had a quorum present and was ready to proceed to busi-

The usual formal resolution for the ap pointment of a committee to join a sim ilar committee of the senate to inform the president that the house was ready the president that the house was ready to proceed to business, and another directing the clerk to inform the senate that the house was prepared to proceed, were adopted. The speaker appointed Mr. Cannen of Illinois, Mr. Payne of New York and Mr. Turner of Georgia to constitute that committee.

to constitute that committee.

The selection of Mr. Turner was considered a significant indication that the Georgia member would succeed ex- shall arrive. Speaker Crisp as member of the commit-tee on rules, as it was a formal recogni-Speaker Crisp as memoer of the committee on rules, as it was a formal recognition of him as the leader of the Democratic side. In order to await the president's message, the house, on motion of 1896, is \$178.646.000. This has been paid

speaker.

The opening words of the message, congratulating the country on the result of the election, created a broad smile, the Democrats as well as the Republicans seemingly enjoying the political months ago had suggested nome rule for tion or received from taxes—xould prob-Cuba to Spain, or when he announced ably be wise. The president says we have a surplus of \$128,000,000 which can be devoted to current expenses. The proceeds are borrowed money. The lare

stated that at some further day he would ask the house to fix a day for paying tribute "to his distinguished character

A resolution presented by him reciting that the house had heard with profound regret the announcement of Mr. Crip's death, was adopted, after which, at 3:45 p. m., as a further mark of respect, the

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

nment-John Buil Admonishes Spain to Wake up, It's Time to Take

Washington, D. C., Dec. 7 .- Comments n the senate on the message were gen erally favorable to the tenor of the message, on the Cuban question, though there were some opposing views express

A large number of senators, including a majority of the members of the commit tee on foreign relations, excused themcives from expressing opinions, on the ground that they had not given it care-

Mr. Mitchell (Rep. Ore..)-The message eems to leave the Cuban situation as he inds it, refraining from any recommendation as to congressional action. The president's quasi-endorsement of the existing tariff act will scarcely be accep-table to Republicans who believe in the rotective policy. Mr. Pettigrew (Rep. S. D.,)-It is the

first time in our history that an execu-tive who is the representative of a de-feated party ever glorified, as Mr. Cleveland does in the first paragraph of this message over the success at the polls of his party's opponents. Mr. Pritchard (Rep. N. C.,)—The only

noteworthy part of the message was that devoted to Cuba, and on that question it reminds me of the old rhyme: "He wired in and wired out and left the public still in doubht

As to whether the heart that made the track was coming in or going back."

Mr. Pugh (Dem. Ala.,)—The message is sound on Cuba, sound on tariff and especially sound on trusts and monopo-

Mr. Brice (Dem. Ohio.)-The president Mr. Brice (Dem. Ohio.)—The president has handled the questions in as diplomatic a marner as possible.

Mr. Nelson (Rep. Minn.)—It is a fair statement as regards Cuba.

Senator Tillman (Dem. S. C..)—It is commonplace. The best thing about it is that it is the last we will have from that source at least the last anyual means.

that source, at least the last annual mes Mr. Morgen-In the president's recital of the facts, and his statements of the moral duties of the United States toward the Cuban belligerents there is a response to the sentiment of the people, and, I believe, of the senate. In asserting that no other nation must interfere in the affairs of Cuba there is the most decisive and practical declaration of the Monroe doctrine that has yet been made. But while the president warns off all other nations, the message calls the great civil war an insurrection and on this false declaration justifies active aid to Spain in furnishing all kinds of military munitions, while it refuses our people the right to send anything, even bread or Liedicine, to the insurgents. I regret that this national action is so illogical and unjust and that it must still cost many lives and terrible suffering to a people who are admitted by the message to be at war for the sake of liberty, and not as a means of gaining power for perwar an insurrection and on this false

Senator Chandler (Rep. N. H..)-Its treatment of Cuba is elaborate and very reatment of Cuba is clasorate and very strong. While not going as far as I wished it would, it does, by implication from the last sentence, very plainly say that if Spain does not suppress the rebelsure to intervene to secure the independence of the island. The most nota-ble feature in the message is the emis-sion to mention the free coinage of sil-ver or the carrency question, except to make the useless recommendation that greenbacks be retired or not re-issued when they come to the treasury. In his brist allusion to the tariff, Mr. Cleveland reiterates that the amount of duty always increases the cost to that amount but his feeble treatment of the tariff question compared with the vehement as saults made upon the tariff in previous messages is noticeable. The tone and temper of the whole message is is exsellent and the fervid patriotism and intense personal views shown in it are doubtless sincere.

INTERVIEWS IN THE HOUSE What Foreign Affairs and Ways and Mean Men Have to Say.

Mr. Hitt of Illinois, chairman of the ommittee on foreign affairs, declined emphatically, to give any expression up-

recess. He seems disposed to urge some action by the United States at the proper time, but falls to indicate when that time

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.), chairman of the Mr. Henderson of Iowa, took a recess from proceeds of the sale of bonds. This until 1:30.

The house took a further recess until months ending June 30, 1896; but for a 2 o'clock and then Mr. Pruden, the president's clerk, presented the message, which was read by direction of the than \$40,000,000, which shows that the December 5, 1896, the deficit is more than \$40,000,000, which shows that the president's confidence that the present tariff law, if allowed a fair opportunity. will yet yield sufficient revenue, is not well founded. In other words, the deficiency in revenues is increasing and not diminishing. All of which demoncondition which allowed a Democratic strates the absolute necessity for reversident to felicitate himself upon a victory gained under the banner of the Represident to felicitate nimself upon a vic-tory gained under the banner of the Re-publican party. The president's expres-sions on Cuba and Venezuela were list-ened to attentively but there were no secretary of the treasury authority temdemonstrations, even when he an porurily to hold these notes in the trees nounced that the administration some ury—as they are placed there in redemp months ago had suggested home rule for tion or received from taxes—would prob statement of that fact shows the rece There was not much interest in the re-mainder of the message, except those portions relating to the tariff, the cur-portions relating to the tariff, the cur-rency and trusts. The reading of the meansage occupied one hour and forty United States. I do not know what the massage occupied one hour and forty United States. I do not how what the minutes. At its conclusion, on motion of Mr. Dingley (Rep. Me.) the massage and accompanying documents, were referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Massage. the state of the Union.

Mr. Grow (Rep. Pa..) showed a disposition to debate the massage, but yielded Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.), member until a later that con-

until a later time.

Mr. Turner (Dem. Ga.) then informally announced the "untimely death" of his late colleague, ex-Speaker Crips, and stated that at some further day he would be the colleague. immediate necessity or excuse for in-crease of tariff duties. The surplus on hand quiside the gold reserve, with strict economy, probably will meet all de-fliciencies in revenue for more than half of Mr. McKinley's administration and nechably for the full four years. To of Mr. McKinley's administration and probably for the full four years. To increase the tax on the necessaries of life in order either to squander or perma-

cently hoard this surplus is wholly in-Mr. Con Cousins (Rep., Iowa), member of the foreign affairs committee

dent that the president occupies the same position that he has formerly. To be plain, he does not believe that the United States has any right to interfere, and to be equally plain, he feels, in a grower degree than he has formerly expressed, the sympathy of the American position for Cuba. He seems to think it might be possible for a condition of affairs to exist in Cuba at some time, no cone knows when, that would justify interference on higher grounds than thousand what can be added to the situation, also ready existing to make it sufficiently serious to justify the interference which the president has in mind?

Mr. Taft (Rep., Ohlo), member of the committee on foreign affairs—The president's treatment of the Cuban quession as a whole may be considered as a formal notice to Spain that the present conditions cannot be prolonged indefinitely. Indeed, it lays a basis for an intervention even before he goes out of office or it gives him an opportunity to throw the question on the shoulders of the successful administration. Probably he will pursue the latter course.

Mr. Bolliver (Rep., Iowa), member of the ways and means committee—The president's treatment of the Cuban question is hardly satisfactory, either to those who desire to see Cuban independence recognized or the clean whole desire to see Cuban independence recognized or the clean whole desire that either were not touched upon at all the committee of the cases whole desire that either were not touched upon at all the committee of the cases whole desire that either were not touched upon at all the committee of the cases whole desire that either were not touched upon at all the committee of the cases whole desire the committee of the cases whole desire that the Upon the Cuban question is hereful to the president's message. It treats on many details of our relations during the president's message and the cases whole desire the cases whole desire the committee of the cases whole desire the case of the cases whole desire the cases whole desire the case of the president's treatment of the Cuban ques-tion is hardly satisfactory, either to those who desire to see Cuban independ-ence recognized or the class who/desire the United States to keep clear of for-eign disputes. Mediation by the United States would be in the direction of a set-tlement acceptable to all parties, but the president's hint of what is likely to happen in case mediation be refused is a little too mysterious for practical pur-poses. that either were not touched upon at all in the message or were more briefly treated.

SPAIN AND CUBA. Under the head of Spain Secretary Olney has much to say in regard to Cuba and in his report he sets out in great deand in his report he sets out in great de-tail the story of the growth of the re-bellion, the present evil state of affairs on the island and other facts on which the president bases his broad statement Mr. Dalsell (Rep., Pa.), member of the ways and means committee—The message gives us no additional light on Cuba. The president assumes, from his information—which is, no doubt, reliable—that the insurgents have no claim to possess a government or capital. If this is true they are not entitled to recognition as belligerents and it ollows that and conclusions. No reference is made to a report from Consul General Lee, but the secretary intimates that his information comes principally from the United States consuls and so must be regarded as confidential as to its source. The secthis is true they are not entitled to recognition as beligerents and it ollows that they could not be recognized as possessing independence. In his tratment of the tariff the president is a little unfair in juggling with figures. He undertakes to compare the operations of the Wilson bill one year with the same bill another year instead of with another bill. He thinks the Wilson bill is now of a higher character than it was when he refused to sign it. He seems to fear that the country may have too much reprenue and become extravagant; a fear in which the people will not join him.

Representative Walker (Rep., Miass.), chairman of the committee on banking as confidential as to its source. The sec-retary's estimate of the present situation is disclosed in the following paragraph, made after a preliminary statement of the destruction of the industrial re-sources of Cuba. "From whatever point of view we regard the matter it is im-possible not to discern that a state of things exist at our doors alike danger-ous to good relations, destruction of le-gitimate commerce, fatal to the internagitimate commerce, fatal to the interna-tional resources of Cuba, and most vex-ations and trying because entailing upon this government excessive burdens in its domestic administration and its outward relations. This situation cannot indefinitely continue without growing still worse and the time may not be far distant when the United States must seriously consider its rights and interests. chairman of the committee on banking and currency—The best message Presi-dent Cleveland has ever written. What ously consider its rights and interests as well as its international duties in view of its peculiar relations to this island."

WORST REBELLION YET. To begin with, the secretary makes !! plain that the present insurrection is far more formidable than the famous "ten more formidable than the famous "ten years insurrection" which began at Yara in 1868. He says that, starting the same portion of the island, it very early took proportions beyond its prerecessor and assumed the aggressive phase.

Passing the defensive lines of the trochas traversing the island from north to south, formidable bodies of the revolutionary forces early in the year estable.

dent Cleveland has ever written. What he says about the weakness and victousness of our financial methods is stating it mildly and ought to prompt the commercial organizers and bankers of the country to come to the assistance of the banking and currency committee with a bill carefully prepared that would remedy the evils admitted to exist by every thoughtful financier.

Representative Lacey (Rep., Iowa)—President Cleveland is evidently anxious to pass the Cuban question over to Major McKinley. There is no real solution of the question embraced in his message except that Spain had better sell Cuba before the property is all destroyed.

Representative Livingston (Dem., Ga.)—The president has made a full and unquestionable showing in his message of the necessity for our interference in lutionary forces early in the year estab-lished them selves in the rich sugar-planting districts of Santa Clara and Clenfugoes, made hostile forays almost Clentugoes, made hostile forays almost in sight of Havana itself and advancing westward affected a lodgement in the fertile tobacco fields of Pinar del Rio, which has so far resisted all efforts of the Spanish forces to overcome. The secretary says that while no prominent sea-New York, Dec. 7.—The World will publish the following interviews tomorrow on the views of prominent Cubans on the president's message:

Piedel Pierot, of the junta—The message: port has been attacked by the insur-gents, a large part of the 2,200 miles of sea coast is practically in their hands, and from its rugged and wild character is peculiarly fitted for guerrila warfare and affords easy means of holding clan-destine supplies of men and arms. sage as an enigma and puzzle. I would have a far higher regard for Mr. Cleve-

the necessity for our interference

CUBANS ARE DISAPPOINTED and Makes a Mars of It.

land had he simply announced that the

idea of autonomy is dead. Scarcely any

ence is all that can save Cuba.

both sides. The Cubans have a right to expect more, but the consolation remains that he treats Spain with the scorn which she deserves for her weak and cruel rule. Towards the end the presi-

dent promises that at some future time his attitude will be clearly defined. Let

use hope then that he will act in accordance with the expressed wish of the

Dr. Rafael Navarre, of the Cuban can-

itary corps—Cleveland does not say any-thing in his message; he does not mean

mly words. My hope is in congress. Mrs. Carlos Manuel, widow of the pres

haps Mr. Cleveland is really more fried-ly to Cuba than his message would indi-cate. From motives of policy, perhaps, he has refrained from expressing the sympathy he really feels.

Delegates Estrada Palma and Joaquin

Castillo declined to be interviewed, but declared through their secretaries that they would issue an official statement

JOHN BULL GIVES GOOD ADVICE

balis in a Certain Locality. London, Eng., Dec. 8.—All of the news

papers this morning have editorials on President Cleveland's message. Most of

them regard the message as one of rather minor importance, except so far as it concerns the Cuban question, to which

chase the bulk of the comment is de-

The Dally News, the Liberal organ

"President Cleveland's argument is

says of the Cuban portion of the me

clear enough that no country possess the right to foster a perpetual source

autonomy or sell. Spain, however, probably refuse to do anything of

pleases, and Europe, being very tive just now on the subject of the

trouble, and that Spain must either grant

kind. Her proverbial pride will be much hurt by America's interference. She to be disposed to insist upon her right

waitop her own niggers as long as sh

Spain."
The editorial in the Times says:
"The tone and spirit of the message are worthy of all praise. It is a play that the moderation and balance of mind

which Mr. Cleveland has just displayed

were not more conspicuous last year when he startled two continents by a

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

Beminds Spain of the Durability of Snow

dent of Cuba during the last war

o say anything. It is words, words and

American people.

within a short time

sage:

INSURGENT TACTICS. United States government was opposed to the cause of Cuban liberty and sym-The secretary adds: "While thus in fact controlling the large part of the is-The message will not land of Cuba from Cape San Antonio to cape Maisi, and enjoying practically an unlimited use of an equally large part of the coast the revolutionary forces are scattered, being now united for a length of time to form an army capable of atmake a particle of difference one way or the other, so far as the revolution is con-cerned. If the seldiers of Gomez and Maceo realize that the message means that the United States will not raise a tack or siege and fit to take the defen-sive in pitched battle. Assembling aud-denly at a given point, often in a single finger to stop Weyler's butcheries, they will fight with that terrible energy born of despair. Cleveland's talk about aunight, they make unexpected sallies or carry destruction to the tobacco and cancilelds of Cuba and at the first sign of tonomy only shows how little he really knows of the rea! state of affairs. The pursuit or organized assault they dis-perse, only to reassemble in a like man-ner at some other point." one in Cuba, even among the Spanish thmeselves, consider it seriously. The autonomist party went to pieces months RECOGNITION IMPOSSIBLE.

ago. For us now there are left only the two alternatives—independence or ex-As bearing upon the question of recog-nition of the insurgents which is to come up in some shape before congress, the Manuel A. Recio de Morales-I resignup in some shape ed my position as a leader of the Re-formist party, which is similar in its aims to the Autonomist, because I be-came convinced that absolute independfollowing statement from Secretary Ol-ney is of importance in explaining his

reasons for decining recognition:
"So far as our information shows, there
is not only no effective government by once is all that can save Cuba.

Dr. Henry O. Zayas—The president's message is decidedly unsatisfactory to both sides. The Cubans have a right to the insurgents in the territory they over-run, but there is not even a tangible pre-tense to establish administration anytense to establish administration any-where. Their organization, confined to the shifting exigencies of military oper-ations of the hour, is nomadic, without definite centres and lacking the most ele-mentary features of municipal govern-ment. There nowhere appears the nuc-leus of statehood. The machinery for the exercising of the legitimate rights and powers of sovereignity and responding to the obligations which de facto coverto the obligations which de facto cover eignty entails in the face of equal rights of other states is conspicuously tacking. It is not possible to discern a homogene-ous political entity, possessing and ex-ercising the functions of administration, and one cabaple, if left to itself, of main taining orderly government in its own territory and sustaining normal relations with the external family of govern

AMERICANS IN CUBA. The secretary illustrates his point as to the irresponsibility of the insurgents by citing their destruction of American plantations and oppression of American planters who grind cane, which he characterizes as acts of anarchy. On the other hand, he shows that in the capital cities and seaports and all parts of the island which the United States or to citizens maintain legitimate normal in-tercourse the Spanish power is supreme, though often exercised in a vexatious and arbitrary way, calling for just re-monstrance, and that most of the functions of the government proceed as in

Recurring to his comparison of this in surrection with those that have preceded t, Secretary Olney makes this significant

"From every accessible indication it "From every accessible indication it is clear that the present rebellion is on a far more formidable scale as to numbers, intelligence and representative features than of the preceding revolts of this century; that the corresponding effort of Spain for its repression has been enormously augmented; and that, despite the constant influx of fresh armies and materials of war from the metropolis, the rebellion, after nearly two years of successful resistance, appears today in a conroe doctrine. Spain will probably be in-fluentially supported if she holds out. We hope she will not prevail, because autonomy is best for Cuba and best for Spain." cessful resistance, appears today to a coon its present lines." INSURGENTS COMPLIMENTED.

He also compliments the tactical skill displayed by the leaders of the insurrection, saying that when the disparity of numbers and the comparatively indefensible character of the central and western vega country are considered, the passage of a considerable force in Pinar del Rio, followed by its successful maintenance there for many months, must be regarded as a military success of a proregarded as a military success of a pro-nounced character.

Wichita, Tuesday, December 8, 1896 Wenther for Wichita today: Fulr; warmer; west wind

Sun-Rises, 7:07; sets, 4:38, Moon-Waxing; sets, 8:55. INDEX OF TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS

1. Fifty-Fourth Congress Re-Asse What is Sald of the Message Report of Secretary Olney

President's Message to Congress . Alfred Son Found Gullty of Murder

Tramps Burn a Man's Home Sent up for Stealing an Overcoal Desperate Fight for an Island

6. Judge Myers Gets the Santa Fe Case Stock Market and the Message

7. Winner and Wilson Lynched in Missouri

retary. "fairly represent the intelligent aspirations of a large portion of the people of the whole island; and it is shown that they purpose to wage this contest on these better grounds of vantage to the end, and to make the present struggle a supreme test of the capacity of the Cuban people to win for themselves and their children the heritage of self-government."

ment. SPANISH CRUELTY. SPANISH CRUELTY.

The secretary speaks of the appailing phases of the struggle, such as often appear in contests among the Latin races of the Western hemisphere; of the excess and foweful and arbitrary acts of the military; of the ravging of private property; the violation of principles of civilized warfare by irresponsible officials, and the killing of non-combatants, in some instances, happily few, of American citizens. He says:

in some instances, happly few, of American citizens. He says:

"A large portion of the correspondence of the state department with its agents in Cuba has been devoted to these acts of assault upon the rights of our citizens. In no instance has carnest remonstrance and energetic appeal been omitted. But the representatives of the Spanish power often find it easily practicable to postpone explanations and reparation on the ground of alleged ignorance of facts or for other plausible reasons."

The secretary next treats at length of the financial and industrial loses inflicted upon the American citizens by the continuance of the strife, all of which is summed up concisely by the president in a portion of his message.

That part of the report devoted to Cuba concludes with a brief statement of the "Competitor" case, which, it appears,

has concludes with a brief satement of the "Competitor" case, which, it appears, has now been remanded by the Madrid authorities for re-trial, and a statement of the dissent of the state department from the requirement of the governor general of Cuba that all allens in Cuba shall be resistered within a certain time shall be registered within a certain time under pain of disbarment from the pro-tection of law.

VENEZUELA BOUNDARY, Secretary Oiney says very little more than does the president in his message, respecting the Venezuelan boundary question. He announces with gratification that amicable counsels have prevailed to induce a satisfactory result of the attents of an understanding and attempts at an understanding and that the boundary question and its as-sociated phases have been at least eliminated, as between this country and Eng-land. He gives, however, no inkling of the nature of the treaty beyond the state-ment that it provides for honorable arbitration of the whole controversy. He

ela, which has so earnestly sought the friendly assistance of the United States toward the setlement of this vexatious toward the setlement of this vexatious ontention, and which has unreservedly confined its interests to the impartial judgment of this government, will assent to the formal adjustment thus attained, thus forever ending a dispute in-volving far-reaching consequences to the peace and welfare of the western conti-

Touching the negotiations for a genera arbitration treaty for the settlement of all future disputes between the Unied Sates and Grea Britain, Secretary Olney says that, both countries having given repeated proof of their acquiescence in the great principle involved, not only by treaties between themselves, but several-iy by concluding like adjustments with other powers for the adjudication of disputes resting on law and fact, the sub-ject was naturally approached in a be-nevolent spirit of agreement, and the negotiations have so satisfactorily prigresser as to foreshadow a practic agreement at an early date upon the text of a convention to the desired end. BERING SEA MATTERS.

The secretary expresses regret that the British government has refused its concurrence in a proposed international commission to devise means of promot-ing the seal berds, recites the findings of the experts, in effect showing that the herd is threatened with total destruction, unless changes are made speedily in the award regulations, and hopes that the experts' report will induce the British government to agree upon these changes. ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

The report shown that negotiations are in progress for a convention to locate immediately that part of the Alaskan boundary line along the 141st meridian by mounments and joint survey, while the prospects for the demarkation of the coast line boundary and negotiations based on it about to be undertaken.

It is announced that, the assent of Great Britain and other maritime states having been secured, the new rules for the prevention of collisions at sea will go into effect July 1, next. GERMAN RELATIONS

Under the head of Germany, the re-port treats briefly of the exclusion from that country of American meat products. The situation apparently remains un-changed and there has been no amelioration of the stringent measures adopted by Germany, "on assumed grounds of public health," against our cattle. "On the contrary," says the secretary, "the disposition of Germany, visible for a number of years past, to still further impede and virtually inhibit this legiti-mate traffic, is evidenced by fresh re-strictive measures. Their unjustifiabili-ty and the erroneousness of the supposed premises on which they rest have been again pointed out and the healthfulness

f our exports supported by amply con-lusive proof."

The secretary says there are fair prosects of the ultimate removal of the in-eriction upon American life insurance companies seeking to do business in Ger-many. The subject of the re-imposition of tonnage dues on German vessels is discussed compactly, to show that the law was mandatory upon the president to issue his precisination, as soon as the facts were established.

HAWAH AND SAMOA Hawaii comes in for a single short paragraph in the report, stating that no questions of importance have arisen, that a few claims for indemnity have been

Continued on Eighth Page)

The Wichita Baily Engle GROVER IS CAUTIOUS

HANDLES THE CUBAN QUESTION VERY CONSERVATIVELY.

NOT ONE SENSATION

DAMES THE WILSON LAW WITH THE FAINTEST PRAISE.

EXPLAINS THE TREASURY DEFICIT

RENEWS HIS CURRENCY REFORM RECOMMENDATIONS.

Threat to Pensioners in Case of "Fraud and Extravagaoco" - Civil Service - Pacific

Ballroads-Trusts-Departmental.

To the Congress of the United States As representatives of the people in the you have assembled at a time when the strength and excellence of our free in-stitutions and the fitness of our citizens to enjoy popular rule have been again. made manifest. A political contest infraught with feverish apprehension and creating aggressiveness so intense as to approach bitterness and passion, has een waged throughout our land and determined by the decree of free and independent suffrage, without disturbance of

our tranquillity or the least sign of weakness in our national structure. When we consider these incidents and contemplate the peaceful obedience and manly submission which have succeeded a heated clash of political opinion we discoves abundant evidence of a determination on the part of our country men to abide by every verdict of the popular will and to be controlled at all times by an abiding faith in the agencies established for the direction of the affairs of their government. Thus our people exhibit patriotic disposition which entities them to demand of those who undertake to make and execute their laws such faithful and unselfish service in their behalf as can only be prompted by a serious appreciation of the trust and confidence which the acceptance of

sublic duty invites. In obedience to a constitutional quirement I herein submit to the gress certain information concerning na-tional affairs, with the suggestion of such legislation as in my judgment is necessary and expedient. To secure brevity and avoid tiresome narration. shall omit many details concerning matthough by no means unimportant, are more profitably discussed in department. It reports. I shall also further curtain this communication by emitting a min-ute recital of many minor incidents connected with our foreign relations, which have heretofore found a place in execu-tive messages, but are now contained in a report of the secretary of state, which is herewith submitted.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Turkey and the Armenians.

At the outset of a reference to the Asiatic Turkey had during the past year assumed a less hideous and bloody aspect and that, either as a consequence of the awakening of the Turkish government to the demands of human civilization, or as the result of decisive action on the part of the great nations having the right by treaty to interfere for the protection of those exposed to the rage of mere highly and cruel fanaticism, the ocking features of the situation had een mitigated.

Instead, however, of welcoming a softened disposition or protective interven-tion we have been afflicted by continued and not infrequent reports of the wanton destruction of homes and the bloody butchery of men, women and children, made martyrs to their profession of

AMERICANS IN TURKEY. While none of our citizens in Turkey have thus far been killed or wounded. have thus far been killed or wounded, though often in the midst of dreadful scenes of danger, their safety in the future is by no means assured. Our government at home and our ministers at Constantinople have left nothing undone to protect our missionaries to Ottoman territory, who constitute nearly all the individuals residing there who have a right to claim our protection on

all the individuals residing there who have a right to claim our protection on the score of American citizenship.

Our efforts in this direction will not be relaxed but the deep feeling and sympathy that have been aroused among our people ought not to so far blind their reason and judgment as to lead them to demand impossible things. These outbreaks of blind fury which lead to murder and pillage in Turkey, occur suddenly and without notice, and an attempt on our part to force such a hostile presence there as might be effective for prevention or protection would not or prevention or protection would not only be resisted by the Ottoman government, but would be regarded as an in-terruption of their plans by the great ta-tions who assert their exclusive right to intervene, in their own time and method, the security of life and property to Turkey.

eral naval vessels are stationed in he Mediterranean as a measure of cauthe Med refuge in case of emergenty CLAIMS OF AMERICANS.

We have made claims against the Turkish government for the pillage and destruction of missionary property at Harpool and Marash during uprisings at those places. Thus far the validity of those demands has not been admitted hough our minister, prior to such outthough our minister, prior to such out-rages and in enticipation of danger, de-manded protection for the persons and property of our missionary citizens in the localities mentioned, and notwith-standing that strong evidence exists of actual complicity of Turkish soldiers in the work of destruction and robbery. The facts as they now appear do not permit us to doubt the justice of these claims, and nothing will be emitted to bring. and nothing will be emitted to bring about their prompt settlement. ARMENIAN REPUGEES.

ARMENIAN REPUGEES.

A number of Armenian refugees having arrived at our ports an order has lately been obtained from the Turkish evertiment permitting the wives and children of such refugees to join them here. It is boped that hereafter no obtained will be interposed to prevent the excaps of all those who seek to avoid the perils which threaten them in the Turkish dominions.

on dominions.

Our recently appointed consul to Errection is at his post and discharging the duties of his office, though for some unaccountable reason his formal exeque-